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JAMES GORDON BENNETT.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXVII. No. 39

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

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WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—NAILA QUEEN—MARRIED LIFE.

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IRVING HALL, Irving place.—SINGER, FRANCAIS—QUAND ON VERT TREN SON CHIEF—LUT DIER.

New York, Sunday, February 2, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The heavy deposit of snow on the roads in Virginia will still further delay the movements of the Army of the Potomac. The troops were engaged yesterday in clearing their camps of snow to prevent the tents from being flooded.

Rumors were busy in Washington yesterday that General Banks would soon assume the charge of the Navy Department in place of Mr. Welles. As the official career of the latter gentleman has received a rebuke from the Senate Naval Committee in connection with the conduct of Mr. G. D. Morgan, it is possible that a change in the Navy Department may be considered necessary. Mr. Banks, it must be said, has all the qualifications for the position—of energy, vigor and integrity.

Ex-Senator Fish and Bishop Ames, the Commissioners appointed by Mr. Stanton to visit our prisoners at the South, have completed their arrangements and have started on their mission. The kind of reception they are likely to meet may be foreshadowed by the following extract, which appears in the Norfolk Day Book of the 30th ult., which says that "the exquisite modesty of this proposition to send official inspectors of our defenses and general condition entitles Mr. Stanton to the reputation of being the most impudent man among all King Lincoln's proverbially impudent subjects."

The steamer Ericsson, on her way from Key West, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday evening, bringing in tow the John Trucks with the d'Epi-neuil Zouaves (Fifty-third New York) on board. She found the Trucks at sea disabled, and the men suffering from a short allowance of biscuits and water, and, at their request, helped them along to Fortress Monroe. The report from the Burnside expedition, at Hatteras, is that the fleet was about to start for its destination. Most of the vessels had gone in the direction of Roanoke Island. A great panic is said to exist in Norfolk and Richmond in regard to the expedition. It was believed at Richmond that the great rebel steamer, the Merrimack, was a grand failure. We learn by private sources from Fortress Monroe that she sinks so deep in the water as to be almost unmanageable. A released prisoner from the rebel prisons at Norfolk reports that Jeff. Davis intends to take command in person at Manassas after his inauguration to the "Presidency" on the 22d inst.

The action of the important gunboat expedition on the Mississippi river is likely to be retarded for a little time for want of men for that service. Commodore Foote finding his complement unfilled, but General Halleck has issued orders, in which commanders serving in the department are ordered to take immediate measures to ascertain what men in their respective commands desire to be transferred to the gunboat service. He directs that care shall be taken in selecting them, and that preference shall be given to the best men fitted for such service. The men selected are ordered to report to Lieutenant Q. M. Gracett, United States Army, at St. Louis, by whom they will be enrolled and shipped. A list of the names of the men furnished from each command, stating in each case the company and the regiment the men have been taken from, is to be sent to headquarters, that orders directing the transfer of such men may be issued without delay.

Our intelligence from the South continues to possess unusual interest. We have received the Richmond Dispatch and the Norfolk Day Book of the 30th ult., from which we obtain the following summary of news from the South—

The Day Book of the 30th ult. has a long editorial appeal in behalf of the people of Hampton. It says:—We are pained to learn that the Hampton soldiers are still suffering for want of many essential articles of comfort, and they not only suffer in body but in mind, and their families suffering privations which none of them had ever seen endured by their slaves. The Day Book appeals to Virginians to come forward in this time of need and supply the suffering rebels with those articles they now so essentially need.

The same journal says:—"The military prison at Salisbury, N. C., is pronounced by Major Gibbs to be ready for the reception of seven hundred 'Yankees' now in Richmond." It also devotes a half a column of editorial to the subject of Beauregard's transfer to Kentucky. It sheds crocodile tears over his departure, adverts to his Fort Sumter vic-

tory ("in substantiating his claims as a hero, and calls the double-dyed traitor a gentleman of the highest tone of honor and the most rigid and exemplary virtues. What perversion of language!"

The Richmond Dispatch feels sensible that the federal tactics is to destroy the leading lines of the federal railroad communication.

In regard to the federal naval and military expeditions on the coast, the Dispatch says:—"We confess to have lost all apprehension of serious danger or harm from the naval expeditions of the enemy. In their history, so far, they have proved unwieldy, inefficient and frightfully costly to the federal exchequer. They have inflicted little comparative damage upon us; and in a military point of view, have turned out to be the most wretched abortions."

A special despatch from Savannah to the Norfolk Day Book, dated the 30th ult., says that on the day previous a rebel fleet went down to look after and strengthen the obstructions in the river, and that they were unmolested by the Union vessels. Seventeen of our ships were said to be in Warsaw Sound on that day, and heavy firing was heard in that direction. The Savannah Republican publishes a letter from Bainbridge, dated January 27, which reports a fight at James Island, near Apalachicola, in which sixty Union troops were killed and thirty-five taken prisoners, and claiming a great victory for the rebels. No particulars, however, are given.

From Europe we learn that the Edinburgh Scotsman of the 14th of January makes a statement which, if true, is most important. Our contemporary learns from "good sources" that the Emperor Napoleon is "pushing with much eagerness" a "renewed request" that the English government should join him in recognizing the Southern confederacy, and disregarding the blockade; that the subject is likely to be mooted in the French Chambers in such a manner "as will bring the question into at least a critical position, and in all probability give much offence to the Americans;" that there exists in London "an active and growing party, including many M. P.'s," whose aim is an immediate recognition of the Southern confederacy; and that the "South, acting through its London agents, is at least willing to have it understood, that, in consideration of immediate recognition and the disregard of the 'paper blockade,' it would engage for these three things—a treaty of free trade; the prohibition of all import of slaves, and the freedom of all blacks born hereafter."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

In the Senate of our State Legislature, among the petitions presented was one for the passage of the Metropolitan Health bill. Favorable reports were made by the committees on the bills to enable the city to effect insurance on the lives of their husbands, and to amend the act concerning liabilities of husbands and wives. The resolutions on the national taxes adopted by the Assembly on Friday were received in the Senate, and laid on the table with the order to be printed. Notice was given of a bill to compel insurance companies to make speedy settlements with their creditors. The New York Homoeopathic Medical Society bill was introduced; also a bill amending the act regulating the apportionment of money among the school district libraries. The bill relating to the agencies of foreign insurance companies doing business in this State was passed. The resolutions of instruction to our Senators in Congress to vote for the expulsion of Mr. Bright were again taken up and discussed to the hour of adjournment, no vote being taken on them. In the Assembly, a memorial was presented relative to the invention of a marine and submarine battery for New York Bay. Favorable reports were made on the bills amending the Central Park act; making appropriations for the canal, and to amend the law relative to unauthorized banking. Bills were introduced to prohibit the fencing in of wharves in New York harbor; in relation to the health of this city; to permit loans under \$250 to be negotiated at more than the present legal interest; to authorize portions of the Battery to be leased for Staten Island ferry slips; to bring personal property into the taxation list, and to regulate the duties of harbor masters. Notice was given that the resolutions for an amendment of the constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage will be called up on Monday.

The committee appointed by the State Legislature to inquire into the subject of the shoddy uniforms furnished to our volunteers by the Brooks contract held a meeting yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The committee, which is composed of five members, organized by choosing the Hon. E. McMullen as Chairman. The session was exceedingly protracted, and members of the press strictly excluded. No report of the proceedings can therefore be published; but it is understood some rich developments have been made. The committee is composed of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. McMullen, Hazleton, Wheeler, Wells and Provost. Over sixty witnesses have been subpoenaed, and it is probable the investigation will last for several days.

The word "insurgents," as used by Earl Russell in his despatch to Lord Lyons, and applied to the rebel ambassadors, Messrs. Mason and Sillid, and their secretaries, is thus defined by Webster:—"Insurgent—A person who rises in opposition to civil or political authority; one who openly or actively resists the execution of laws." Precisely the same definition is given by the English lexicographers.

The levy of fifteen thousand dollars upon the secessionists of Marion county, Missouri, made by Gen. Halleck, to repair the railroad bridges which were destroyed by the rebels, is now being collected. The levy has caused a great number to suddenly change from Jeff. Davisites to Abe Lincolnites.

Eleven hundred and twelve soldiers were in the hospitals of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown on the 24th of January.

There are now in Camp Dennison, Ohio, 3,333 infantry, 3,145 cavalry and 891 artillery soldiers making a total of 7,369.

The Twelfth and Sixteenth Indiana regiments of infantry, whose terms of enlistment will expire in May, have obtained permission to reorganize for the war.

Robert Hull, an old dry goods merchant of Baltimore, was arrested on the 30th ult., on a charge of treason, and conveyed to Fort McHenry.

Strenuous efforts are being made in the Ohio Legislature to defeat the re-election of United States Senator Wade.

The bill revoking the lottery grant in Delaware passed the Senate on Tuesday, having previously passed the House. The State is now free from lotteries and policy shops.

A new political party is in course of formation in New Hampshire. It is to be composed of the conservative elements of both the old democratic and republican organizations, or rather of the honest supporters of the administration of Mr. Lincoln. A State Convention has been called to meet in Concord on the 6th of February, to organize the party and nominate candidates for Governor and Railroad Commissioners.

A collision occurred between two freight trains on the Little Miami Railroad on the 29th ult., by

which Morris Kepple, German, and Michael Ledlock, brakeman, were instantly killed, and Reuben Watts, engineer, was fatally injured.

The river was clear of ice at St. Louis on the 29th ult. Some of the steamboats were slightly damaged when it moved off.

From Liberia we have news dated at Monrovia on the 26th of November. A very large meeting of citizens had approved, by resolutions, of the treatment given to the Congo Africans, of the ship Nightingale, by President Benson, which had been entered in a communication to the Herald. The writer, however, still maintains his position, and hints that his Excellency did not act as a "man and a brother" towards these negroes. Spain had abated her war demonstrations against the republic, England having promised material aid to the colored citizens against her Bourbon ally in Mexico. Liberia had prepared many articles to be forwarded to the international exhibition in London. Mrs. Peter Downing, an aristocratic lady of color, lately married in New York, had just died in Monrovia.

It seems to be the fate of New York to be visited with bad weather, in one shape or another, during this entire winter. No sooner has one storm blown over than a fresh one sets in, and rain, hail or snow comes down with a vengeance. Mud and slush have held away for three weeks, and the prospect is that their reign will not cease very speedily. Yesterday a heavy fall of snow commenced early in the morning and continued till a late hour in the afternoon, when it ceased.

It is the intention of the Central Park authorities, if possible, to have the snow cleared from a portion of the ice so as to allow skating to-day. The ice was in good condition previous to the fall of snow, and, if the latter has been removed, our skating friends may be able to spend an hour or two agreeably and healthily. Walton's prize skates—for the ladies' skating match to come off during the present week—are now on exhibition at Ball, Black & Co.'s, and are considered by many as a handsome piece of workmanship.

Yesterday being the last day of the present term of the General Sessions, the prisoners who had been remanded during the month were brought up for sentence. Patrick Crimmins, who was convicted of assaulting an officer, was sent to the penitentiary for six months. Charles Schultz, found guilty of an aggravated assault and battery upon Mary Wentworth, was sent to the City Prison for thirty days, and ordered to pay a fine of \$250. Peter Reynolds, who pleaded guilty to grand larceny, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison. Samuel H. Merritt, convicted of shooting Swain, the secessionist, was placed at the bar for sentence; but, on motion of Mr. Holmes, he was remanded till next Saturday, in order that steps may be taken to secure a pardon from the Governor. A large number of cases have been disposed of this term, notwithstanding the fact that the District Attorney's subordinates have not yet become very familiar with their respective duties. It should be stated that, in order to facilitate the public business, Judge McCunn has presided at three terms of the court without intermission. The February term will commence on Monday, Recorder Hoffman presiding.

The cotton market continued to be somewhat irregular and unsettled yesterday. The sales embraced about 800 bales, in lots, to spinners, chiefly reimported—pretty much the only kind pressing upon the market—on the basis of 32c., with some lots reported at 31½c. for middling uplands. Flour was quite firm, though less active, the chief demand coming from the domestic trade. Wheat was higher and active, with sales at an advance of 1c. a 2c. per bushel, and for some grades 3c. a 4c. advance was claimed. Corn was quite firm, with sales to a fair extent at 84½c. a 85c. for Western mixed, in store and delivered. Pork was unchanged and active, with sales, for spring delivery, at \$13 for new mess, and at \$12 7½ a \$13 95 for do. on the spot, and at \$9 50 for new prime. Sugar was steady, with sales of 218 hhds. and 1,140 boxes. Coffee was quiet and firm. Freights were steady, with more offering for English ports and rather more doing.

Our Danger of European Intervention.

What is to be done?

In the midst of our congratulations upon Earl Russell's assurances of the complete re-establishment of our amicable relations with England, we are menaced with the early intervention of the Western Powers of Europe upon a much broader ground of action than the question of neutral rights involved in the Trent affair. In this change of the drama, too, Lord Palmerston and Russell recede into the rear, and Louis Napoleon, that able and ambitious arbiter of European affairs, fills the foreground of the picture.

He is understood to be anxiously urging England to join in the recognition of our rebellious Confederate States as an independent nation. His designs are, doubtless, first to get the navy of England entangled in a war with the United States, and then to proceed to a reconstruction of the map of Europe with the armies of France. His temptations are great, and great are the temptations offered to England. Her objects and her interests, her traditions and her policy, all combine to lead her in the same direction. Her extensive cotton manufactures are languishing for the want of the raw material. She has only to break our Southern blockade, and three or four millions of bales are at her disposal, at cheap rates and in exchange for British goods. She has long been hankering for free trade with our Southern States, and free trade is offered her by Jeff. Davis with the recognition of his confederacy. Above all, for half a century the acts and the agitations of the slavery question by the British government and its emissaries have been directed to the disruption of this country, in order to destroy it as a dangerous commercial rival, and in order to destroy the moral power of our popular institutions, which, for half a century, have been undermining the weak foundations of England's feudal aristocracy.

Such, then, are the temptations which invite the two great Western Powers of Europe to the recognition of our so-called Confederate States, and to armed intervention in support of Jeff. Davis. Napoleon the Third, with England out of the way, dreams of the re-establishment of the French empire of Napoleon the First, and England, with our country broken up, anticipates the control of North America, and the absolute and undisputed dominion of the seas. In the presence of such great inducements, all questions of law, right, justice, consistency, good faith and magnanimity sink into the shade. We are, therefore, in imminent danger of the armed intervention of England and France in behalf of Jeff. Davis, and upon the ridiculous and insulting pretext of intervention for the common rights of mankind.

What is to be done? What are we called upon to do? We are simply called upon to prepare for the additional warlike work of defending our Northern seaboard and frontiers against the possible trials of a war with England and France. The powerful combined squadron of England, France and Spain, sent over the Atlantic, professedly to operate against Mexico, is really the offering of a much grander design. Armies, and not fleets, are required to conquer Mexico. This vast combined European squadron is intended to meet the expected contingencies of a war with the United States; and the presence of this squadron in the Gulf of Mexico warns us of "the happy accord" existing between the three nations concerned; Spain

the continuance of England's warlike preparations in Canada admonishes us to beware of her present professions of peace.

The administration and the Congress of the United States are called upon to fortify our Northern seaboard and frontier line with such defenses and artillery as will enable us to repel any European fleet, though armed with artillery of no lighter calibre than one hundred-pounder Armstrong guns. Our government is required to strengthen our navy by a liberal addition of powerful steam gunboats, iron-clad, or of superior swiftness, and carrying one or two rifled guns, equal at least to the hundred-pounder Armstrongs of the English navy. At the same time, the war system of measures of finance, currency, revenue, taxation and bankruptcy, broached in Congress, should be pushed forward to their completion, and upon a scale of six or seven hundred millions of expenditures per annum.

Meantime, the President and his Cabinet, with Gen. McClellan and the active officers controlling our army and navy, in every department, should proceed with redoubled energy in the work of putting down this rebellion. One great and decisive victory will do a world of good in our behalf on the other side of the Atlantic; but another great reverse may settle the question of European intervention. We have the men and the means for a succession of great victories; and as we are confident that General McClellan has provided against all dangers of disaster, we believe that we shall only have to wait for a few days of dry weather in order to hear of a succession of crushing blows against the strongholds of the enemy.

One thing more. The administration and the army, with some exceptions, are working together harmoniously; but the abolition agitators and Marplots, in and out of Congress, are embarrassing the whole programme designed and required to save the government from shipwreck, military and financial. Menaced by the Western Powers of Europe, the government can with safety no longer trifle with these abolition disorganizers. We want perfect union and co-operation between the government and the people of our loyal States to carry us through this crisis, and nothing would contribute so much to this perfect union as the seizure and imprisonment of half a dozen of such abolition malcontents as Beecher, Cheever, Garrison, Goodell, and that "horrible monster, Greeley." We call upon Congress to provide at once for the defenses and financial demands of the crisis, and upon our honest and patriotic President to silence these abolition disturbers of the harmony and energy of the government, the army and the country. The dangers before us can only be averted by the cordial co-operation, all together, of our Cabinet, our Congress, our army and navy, and all classes of the people of our loyal States.

The Southern Rebellion and the Crimean War—English and American Blunders Compared.

The English journals have frequently taunted us with the slow progress we have made and are still making in the suppression of the Southern rebellion; and recently they are proceeding to the length of recommending not only a recognition of the independence of the South, but an armed intervention to put a stop to the war. According to their particular notions the United States government should raise and equip an army and a navy in a fortnight, and in a month or two after extinguish every trace of revolution. But these censurers of the British aristocratic press seem to have forgotten their own slow and completely barren Crimean campaign, though possessed of an immense navy and a large standing army of veterans. Such incapacity and mismanagement as the British government exhibited during this fatal campaign stand unparalleled in the history of war. Through sheer neglect and blundering, over 20,000 British soldiers perished from cold and hunger, without firing a shot or meeting a foe. Their commissariat was the worst ever known in any military service at any time. Their generals, with breasts covered with ribbons and decorations, were of no more use in the direction of an army than so many shoemakers. And yet, with all these facts shrouded on the page of history, we have the arrogant press of England presuming to lecture us on the want of system and rapidity in the movements of our army.

In order to remind our readers of the sluggish and incompetent manner in which the British conducted their share of a war which called for Herculean exertions, we elsewhere publish a concise review of the operations of the campaign from an impartial source. Every one who reads it will see that our campaign against the Southern rebels has thus far been conducted with more skill, energy and success than the whole war of England against Russia. We had to create, arm and equip our army. England had hers ready at hand. We had to build and arm a navy. England had at her command the most powerful fleet that ever floated on the sea. And yet, with all these advantages, the course of the British arms was marked by disasters and reverses at every step, and her proud fleet could do nothing more than blockade a few insignificant Russian ports, and bombard some half dozen villages and minor fortifications.

War was declared against Russia by the Ottoman government on the 5th of October, 1853, and on the 18th of the same month British and French vessels-of-war entered the Dardanelles. The Western Powers of Europe had, however, not yet declared war against Russia. It was not until the month of February, 1854, that diplomatic relations were broken off between Russia and France and England. In March of the same year actual hostilities began by the advance of English and French forces to the aid of the Turkish Power.

The troops which left England with the design of annihilating Russia, without the slightest delay, soon found their task a more difficult one than they had been led to suppose. In fact they were powerless to make any successful demonstrations against the Cossack. The Turks, whom they came to protect, were manfully defending their own rights, and driving the Russians from place to place. But where were the British fleet and army? The one blockading distant points, and firing at small villages; the other awaiting the orders of their French commander before daring to advance. It was not until the month of June—five months after their arrival in the Crimea—that, with the aid of the French, an attack was made upon the Russian fortress of Bomarsund.

The time actually consumed by the Allies in their war preparations, exceeds belief. They did

not fight a regular battle until fully nine months after the arrival of their forces in the East. Their first land engagement was on the 20th of September, when sixty-two thousand Allies—French, English and Turks—engaged fifty thousand Russians at the battle of the Alma. Victory sat upon the allied banners, but the French eagle soared highest in the fight, and carried off the greatest honors of the day.

The whole of the rest of the campaign against Russia was disastrous and fatal to the British arms, with perhaps the sole exception of the battle of Inkerman. On their first attack on the Great Redan they were fiercely driven back by the Russians and slaughtered unmercifully. Their second attack, after a three days' bombardment, was even a worse disaster than the first, for in their retreat the flying English columns could see the victorious banners of France floating over the grim defenses of the Malakoff tower.

Owing to this success of the French, Sebastopol was rendered untenable, unless at a grievous loss of life than the Russians could afford at such a distance from reinforcements, and on the 9th of September, 1855, they quietly retired to the north part of the city, after having burned and blown up the south side and sunk their ships. This was nearly a year and eight months after England declared hostilities against Russia; so that, with the assistance of France, Sardinia and Turkey, she was occupied all that time in trying to take a fortress which was not taken at all, but could have held out much longer if policy permitted; and the peace was not concluded until the 30th of March, 1856—two years and two months after she entered upon the strife. She accomplished nothing by the war but the evacuation by the Russians of one fortress on their frontier, and was utterly unable to penetrate into their country.

The facts we have briefly referred to are vouchered for by contemporary history. We commend them to the British press, and suggest that they be read and reflected on before any more unjust comments be made on our generals and our campaign. A year has not yet passed since our war began, and yet we have done more than England in nearly the whole Crimean war. Certainly we have passed through no such bloody and reckless disasters as those which attended her arms. Let her but wait a short time longer, and we will show her how a great war should be conducted. She waited for six years in the case of Greece and Turkey before she deemed intervention proper; but now she is impatient to interfere in our war before the lapse of a single year. The motive is clear—she wants to see two governments established instead of one.

ACTIVITY IN THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

Under the new Secretary of War the work of preparing for active operations against the rebels is progressing finely. In every branch of the department, and in every corps of the army, a new spirit of activity prevails. The Navy Department, too, has caught the contagion, notwithstanding the cloud cast over the venerable Secretary by the Morgan job, and by various swindling operations in the articles of ships, and boats, and water casks, &c., of the Burnside expedition. In spite of all these drawbacks, General Burnside has pushed his way into Pamlico Sound, and he will soon make its usually silent and melancholy shores ring with the music of Union thunder. In Missouri, General Halleck is moving onward for a final settlement with Price. The floating ice of the Mississippi, the great flood in the Ohio, and the impassable condition of the muddy roads of Western Kentucky, have delayed the combined movement by land and water upon the rebels at Columbus; but when it is made it will only be the more decisive from the more perfect arming and organization of our land and river forces.

In Southeastern Kentucky, meantime, General Schoepf has followed up the late Somerset victory of his superior officer, General Thomas, in a masterly enterprise. Realizing the importance of an immediate advance southward to the strong position of Monticello, and finding the ordinary roads absolutely impassable, the indefatigable corps under General Schoepf went to work, and, cutting down trees and cutting them up into proper lengths, bridged a considerable portion of the muddy route of twenty miles to Monticello, and then moved forward and occupied the place. With men of this stamp there is no such word as fail.

But, again, we are confident that we have not yet heard one-half the good news of the late advance of our gunboats to a position between the United States fort Pulaski, occupied by rebels, and the city of Savannah; for we have every reason to believe that this movement will shortly give us both the fort and the city. In a word, considering this season's unexampled embargo of mud against all land operations in the South, we are content to know that our land forces in every quarter are busy with their preparations for an advance with the first freeze, and that our water forces, from Hampton Roads to Louisiana, are keeping the whole rebellious South in a constant state of alarm, with their steady advance upon the strongholds of King Cotton.

IRON-CLAD SHIPS—THE BILL BEFORE THE SENATE.

In Congress, the House bill providing for the building of twenty-one iron-clad war vessels has not been heard of for some time. When last before the Senate, on motion of Mr. Hale, an amendment was adopted providing that the President, and not the Secretary of the Navy, shall superintend the construction of said ships. This was intended as a notification to the President that, since the disclosures of those Morgan jobs in the purchase of vessels for the navy, the Senate has no confidence in the head of the department. Upon this difficulty, we presume, the bill hangs fire. Let the matter be settled one way or the other, but let us have the ships. The warnings of England and France demand the instant attention of Congress to the important work of strengthening our navy, and no secondary questions, such as this between the Senate and Secretary Welles, should be permitted to stand in the way. The most imperative duty of Congress now, Mr. Hale, next to a comprehensive financial system, is to provide us a powerful navy, with all the modern improvements.

THE REBEL CAPTAIN SEMMES, OF THE SUMTER.

In his late impudent letter to the London Times, the rebel Captain Semmes, of the rebel privateer Sumter, indulges in a fling at his former associate in the United States Navy, the loyal Commodore Dupont. Semmes broadly imputes that Dupont, in the burning of United States gunpowder, takes a good thing of it, inasmuch as another of the Duponts sells it to the government. Semmes, however, should have told the whole story, in the acknowledgment that, while

the powder manufacturing Dupont supplies a genuine article, the powder consuming Dupont knows how to make it tell against the rebels, and that our government could not afford to exchange these Duponts for all our navy traitors and all their stolen craft in the rebel service.

CITY CARS AND OMNIBUSES.—The discomforts of an omnibus ride are matters of daily experience to most of us, and we seem to have borne with the stage nuisance so long that we have at length bowed our heads to the yoke, and are too hopeless of improvement to think it worth our while to complain. But we ought to persist in our complaints till we have the present system of making the public act as conductors changed, and more suitable and comfortable vehicles introduced. The trouble of passing the money to the driver through the aperture near the roof is annoying, and especially when a gentleman has to pass the fares and distribute the change of several or all of the other passengers. Let this system of passing fares for other passengers be discontinued by every omnibus rider, and the struggling up towards the hold at the top would lead to such diurnal indignation that very soon there would be an outcry against the omnibus proprietors, who would be compelled, and very justly, to supply each of their high lumbering vehicles with a conductor. Improvement in the build of these conveyances would follow, and we feel assured that any enterprising person who might introduce omnibuses sufficiently low to be easy of ingress and egress, and provided with body conductors, would make a fortune. Such of these might run along the avenues where there are railroad tracks might be made to correspond in breadth with the rails; and there is no enactment to prevent the latter being used, provided the omnibuses turned off whenever a car required to pass. From the disgraceful manner in which the cars are kept and run, all cleanly and respectable people would give the preference to the omnibuses. There is no reason why these should not run on Sundays, as in other countries, and the Legislature would do well to repeal the law against stage travelling on the Sabbath.

Another great nuisance is that relating to carriages. At present we have no choice between a four-wheeled nondescript, looking like a funeral coach, and drawn by two horses, and an omnibus. We have, moreover, to pay exorbitant rates of fare, to submit to being carried along at a mournful pace, and to contend with an impertinent impostor, yelped the driver. It is a reproach to the city that it is not better provided with the means of street travelling. We need Hansom cabs, elegant two-wheeled contrivances, drawn by one horse, and driven by a man who sits above and behind the vehicle, and who would, therefore, have no opportunity of filling the cab with tobacco smoke or dusting his coat in your face. It is to be hoped that we shall not have to wait long before some energetic, enterprising capitalist will give us the boon of comfortable city travelling by the introduction of proper cabs and omnibuses. Till we get them, however, let us protest against the nuisances that exist.

SENATOR BRIGHT.—The case of Senator Bright has been pretty thoroughly discussed. His chances of escaping an ignominious expulsion have diminished as the debate has progressed, until at length, it is said, he will surely be thrown overboard. Very well. Let the vote be taken, and let the Senate proceed to more important business.

Religious Intelligence.

CITY CHURCHES TO-DAY.

Rev. C. C. Coles, of the Christian Alliance, will preach in the lecture room of the Museum this evening, at a quarter before eight o'clock. Subject—"The True Hero." In the State street Congregational church, State street, near Hoyt, Brooklyn, preaching to-day by the pastor, Rev. Newton Hookin, at half-past ten in the morning, and half-past seven in the evening. In the Second Unitarian church, Eleventh street and Second avenue, the Rev. G. T. Flinders will deliver a sermon this evening on the new birth—"Except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God." New views of the subject presented. Morning service at a quarter to eleven o'clock.

Miss Emma Hardinge will lecture in Clinton Hall (Astor place), at half-past one o'clock in the morning, and half-past seven o'clock in the evening. Subject—"Morning." "The Spirit World." Evening, "Inspiration." Mrs. E. J. French will lecture in Clinton Hall, Astor place, at three o'clock in the afternoon. Subject to be chosen by the audience.

Services will be held in Tremor Hall, No. 45 West Thirty-fourth street, near Broadway, at half-past ten o'clock in the morning, and half-past seven o'clock in the evening. The Rev. E. C. Flagg will preach morning and evening.

In the New Broadway Presbyterian church, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, Rev. L. H. Van Doren minister, at half-past ten in the morning. "The Event, which must Precede the Millennium." At three o'clock in the afternoon, "Elijah and the Great Women of Shunem." At seven o'clock in the evening, Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D. In the Memorial church, Hammond street, corner of Waverley place, the Rev. Sylvanus H. Reed, rector of St. George's chapel, will preach this evening. Services at half-past ten, half-past three and half-past seven o'clock.

"Is Rum in the Camp Worthier than Rum in New York?" This subject will be discussed, with reference to the pending anti-liquor amendment of the constitution, this afternoon, at the Twentieth street Universalist church between Sixth and Seventh avenues, by Rev. E. G. Brooks. Services at three o'clock. Sermon in the morning at half-past ten o'clock. Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch will hold a matinee conversation at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at half-past ten o'clock this morning, on the subject of Spiritualism, in which she will reply to and expound questions from the audience. At half-past seven o'clock in the evening she will discourse on the "Crisis, or Deadlock of the Republic analytically." At the Light street church, St. John's park, Rev. I. S. Ketchum will preach this morning upon "Mordcau and Heman," and in the evening upon "The Great Salvation." In the Christian chapel, Seventeenth street, near Sixth avenue, services at half-past ten in the morning and at half-past seven in the evening. Urban C. Brewer, the pastor, will preach in the evening. Subject—"The Campaign against Amalek, or the Necessity of Obedience." At the Hecker street Universalist church, Rev. Mann Ballou will repeat this evening his discourse "For the spiritual and 26th chapters, illustrating the parable of the 'Sower and Sower.'" Services also at half-past ten in the morning.

"Instruction of Property, about 1840-